outside of Paris."

FANCIES FOR THE FAIR.

Cestumes and Millinery for Spring Wear-Dressing Young Folks of Both Sexes-What the Devotees of Fashion Across the Water Are Preparing - Boyalty's

The most bizarre effects are an attribute of the spring fabrics; a faint suggestion of



covered with long shaggy goat's bair are the height of the fashion, and although having a warm, heavy appearance, are exceedingly light and comfortable. A new grenadine has transparent black stripes alternating with colored ones, which look almost like eider down, they are so soft and furry, remind-

ing one strongly of a serviceable steamer

Illuminated effects are also popular, the background of some of the new silks being of as changeful colors as an opal or a chameleon. Great bunches of bloom are carelessly the wn upon the surface and the gorgeous appearance is still further heightened by a jeweled garniture in which the preominant colors are repeated in a variety of designs. Among the new colors are perse and chardon-a pale and dark edition of heliotrope, pompadour, a greenish blue, lighter than turquoise, and a lovely shade of green, dubbed watteau, while Louis XV, is represented by a dull old rose, verging on heliotrope. May rose is an exely vivid pink, and camellia and velasquer are both deep, dull rose shades. Leman blue is somewhat on the genderme order, while ocean is somewhat lighter than the weil-known navy tint. Parma is a delic-ious shade of pale lilac, while lily of the valley is of a tender spring-like green, strawberry less being dark and bright. The Louis XV, styles are the rage, all the Intest Parisian costumes repeating this favor-ite tashion. A superb illustration of this style is of rich pearl gray bengaline, the skirt being of the new bell shape with a border of embroidery in faintest grays and greens at the foot. The long coat is outlined with embroidery and opens over a long square gilet of rich white brocade with large pocket-flaps, embroidered and ornamented with big buttons. A high military collar, wide mousquetaire cuffs and a voluminous abot of Mechlin lace as fine as a cobweb uishes this charming costume so characteristic of the period, every detail being repro-

duced with the utmost fidelity.

Another delicious gown was of dome-blue crepon with a Louis XV. coat of blue regence silk of the same color, the very high white lace with a richly jeweled belt and

One of the most elegant of new things is a coat intended to wear with any kind of skirt. It is made of white cloth magnifiwrought in gold, and is a garment suitable for carriage wear or receptions. Skirts of rich brocade with immense strag-gling flowers look well with this cost, and also those of some soft elinging fabric which outlines the form and follows every undulation of the limbs.

Happily, there's no ground for dreading the introduction of the crinoline, as the Princess of Waterhay set her face reginst it.

A charming gown for a young girl is the one illustrated in the cut, says the Countess Annie de Montaign in the fashion letter to THE DISPATCH. It is of watteau green canton crepe, with a slightly draped skirt. while down one side is a jubot of embroidered chiffon. Velvet straps and a deep collar finish the bodiec; the elbow sleeves are deep fall of luce. Riding habits have undergene but little change, the dark colors



soft crush hat or the Alpine is called into

Gold and silver galore shines forth from even the most modest costumes, and when heightened by the glint of jewels impart a superb effect to the toilet.

Boys now put on their first pants at about 4 years of age; the first little jackets are usually made of cloth and bound and trimmed with soutache; with these are worn knee pants and a silk or linen blouse which over these run riot shows below the jucket; collars and cuffs a profusion of dull of heavy Irish lace or Venetian guipure toned flowers, discs lend a touch of elegance to the costume. styles is the Taurendor, the one quoted



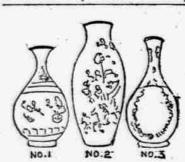
Regulation Man-of-War Suit being of Russian green velvet richly braided in gold; the short bell sleeves reach to the elbows and are slashed and laced together with a gold cord and tassels; the kneebreeches are also slashed and laced together like the sleeves; a blouse of white silk finishes the costume. If the Spanish bull fighter's idea is strictly carried out, a shirt of scarlet or orange silk and a gold tasselled Taureador sash would impart a very Spanish air to the costume. Sailor suits more than ever conform to the regulation man-of-war suit and have naval insignia embroidered upon the collar, sleeves and shield; these suits are also made of washable goods. A late style is shown in the accompanying

Small waists are not cultivated now in London, but every woman likes her waist to look as long as possible. Waists, indeed, are as much a matter of fashion as bonnets or any other article of dress. They are going to be worn very long this year; a season or two hence they will be worn under the armpits, no doubt. Fashion generally runs from one extreme to another.

sleeves being of the crepon. The gilet was a triumph of art and was of creamy rooms of the "Turkish Compassionate Fund" are marvels of artistic needlework, and a dress made from their materials recently elicited universal admiration, worn as it was by one of New York's ultra fashionables. The design was most unique; the tabric was filmy black Brussels net with a deep border in needlework interthreaded with gold; the design consisted of sentences from the Koran grouped to form bouquets of the quaint characters, which were reproduced in de-tached fashion on other portions of the gown, the sacred name of Allah being frequently repeated. Another charming motif was an old Byzantine design dating back to the eighth century, which showed a border of fan-shaped flowers shaded from the deepest gold color into the faintest ivory tint, re-lieved here and there with a glint of paley gold gleaminglagainst a background of dia-phanous black.

The Parislans have a notion of bringing in the bustle again. Some very elaborate silk petticoats are stiffened at the back with steels. Fashion is never rational for long. slashed to show the lace undersleeve and fuished by a band and bow of velvet and a were the rage; this season will probably witness the revival of the bustle.

The ladies of New York were more interested in the sale of art objects, mostly examples of the Chinese potters' art, belonging to little flower will bravely grow and develop first day the highest price, \$2,000, was obtained for a hawthorn jar with cover, in blue and white. An ovoid vase of semieggshell texture and orange-peel surface, with blue and white decoration, went for \$1,475, considerably less than it cost Mr. Ives. All of the blue and white porcelain and some of the porcelain decorated in colors were sold. The following will give a general idea of how the coods went: No. 1, a large ovoid vase, 13½x8½ inches, with large ovoid vase, 13½x8½ inches, with large of blue and white soft large ovoid vase, 13½x8½ inches, with trumpet top of blue and white soft paste crackled porcelain. The neck bears a feather and wave decoration, and the base has a key border. The body is



embellished with branches of pomegranates. The piece is perfect, and a representative example of the rarest blue and white. It is of the period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. It was started at \$200; Mrs. W. C. Whitney was the purchaser at what collectors said was a very high price, \$300. No. 2. A tall ovoid form soft paste vase. The decoration in blue represents warriors mounted and on foot carrying banners and battle-axes. The embellishment is a rare one, and the white embellishment is a rare one, and the white paste of the vase is of the esteemed ivory tint. It was started at \$200, and was sold to Mrs. Whitney for \$325. No. 3. A blue and white vase of eggshell porcelain, of bottle form. The decoration is unique. Four medalions, two large and two small, are formed upon the body by floral wreaths, and upon the neck are two more. At the rim is a wreath of flowers and ferns. This piece was probably executed as a special order. was probably executed as a special order, and it was intended that a crest or monogram should be inscribed within the rings. The vase is flawless and unique. It is of

decoration in the European capitals, but the taste for bamboo is as keen as ever. The novelty in dining room furniture is the cab-inet buffet, a good-looking piece of furniture fitted with shelves for books and ornaments. It is a nice substitute for a sideboard in a small house, and looks pretty, too.

During her visit to Paris, the Dowager Empress Frederick and her youngest daughter paid a long visit to Worth's huge estab lishment, says a Paris correspondent of THE DISPATCH. The great tailor and arbiter of feminine fashion is an Englishman by birth, and took great pleasure in showing to the royal ladies all his new designs for the coming spring. England's Princess Royal is a good artist, and before her widowoften drew designs of the gowns she and her daughters were to wear at some court function. Princess Marguerite is of middle height, and has a fresh, blooming complexion. Pink and green are her favor-ite colors, and her taste in dress is less refined than that of her cousins, the Princesses of Wales. She made a great selection of fans and shoes during her Paris visit, and sent from here daintily embroidered garments to her latest nephew, Kaiser Wil-helm's youngest hope, who will soon be short-coated.

Such a very lovely court dress has been made for a young matron, which will be worn at the coming drawing room, exclaims a London correspondent of THE DISPATCH. It seeks to reproduce autumn's most exquisite tints. The petticoat is of pale green vetvet, with a gleam of old rose color, showing through transparent gold embroidery. Over the low, warm, brown velvet bodice laced down the front with a gold braid ribbon, falls a ruching of pale green chiffon, the sleeves are fastened from underneath with embroidered bands and leave the prettiest part of the arm uncovered. A garland of full-blown roses and leaves is thrown across in an original fashion, and the whole of the gown, tastened to the shoulder and hem of the skirt with gold filagree butterflies. The rich train falling simply from the waist is of brown velvet lined with pink slik and bordered with roses.

Red hair is still popular and likely to be, says Pall Mall Budget. It suits a quite clear skin beautifully. Many ladies are. having their hair bleached two shades lighter than its natural color. Golden hair is not often seen now. The



Wift Defy Detection

new water wave that the Parisians intro duced is not very fashionable in London It costs a sovereign to produce, Waved hair is more becoming to middle-aged women than curled hair. A waved bang guaranteed to defy



London Hair Dressing Styles.

detection costs 30 shillings or £2. The fringe is worn as much as ever. It takes an indefinite shape and is combed in with the back hair. A cluster of curls made on a hair foundation is a handy thing to have by one. It is a complete dressing for the back of the head, and can be pinned on in a moseaside or spring resorts would amply cover The oriental embroideries on view at the ment. Ornaments are not worn in the hair

> If you want to keep your beauty intact have plenty of sleep. Want of proper rest son give preference to the doubtful pleasure will age a woman quits as much as anxiety.
>
> of a monotonous round of walks, rides,
> dances and gossip that fill up the days and of London makes it a rule to stay in bed one nights at most fashionable watering places, day a week in order to sleep off all feeling over the more assured pleasures and educaday a week in order to sleep off all feeling of fatigue. Women who believe in the "beauty sleep," and get two hours' sleep every night before 12, manage to keep fresh every night before 12, manage to keep fresh requires almost princely means to properly seed and the street and educational advantages of travel, simply from the fact that few understand the true economy of enjoyment, and have a false idea that it requires almost princely means to properly seed and educations and educations and educations and educations and educations are required as a second and educations and educations are required as a second and educations and educations are required as a second as "beauty sleep," and get two hours' sleep every night before 12, manage to keep fresh and unwrinkled up to 35. It's seven hours for a man, eight for a woman and nine for a fool, according to the old saying; but many ambitious women claim that they have to do with six hours' sleep, as their social and other duties are so heavy. The London season makes sad havos of the debutantes. They look very jaded and worn before it comes to an end. Women can stand late hours better than girls. Many women make it a rule to have a nap every afternoon be fore they take their drive in the park.

the little snowdrop, which pushes its bloom into existence on the hillsides before the other plants begin to bloom. The snow is often on the ground when the snowdrop is budding, and no matter how rough and cold the spring weather may be the hardy Mr. Brayton Ives last week than they were so as to get the start of all others when in his book sales the week before. On the | brighter skies reign. The snowdrop can be If grown for the house the bulbs should be planted thickly in shallow pans and placed in a sheltered place outdoors. As soon as brought inside, but very little heat should be given to them or they will produce noth-

ing but leaves. Gauntlet gloves are coming into vogue sgain. Those for day wear are plain. A new glove for riding or driving has the gauntlet grained in imitation of crocodile, Tan, gray and brown are the correct shades for everyday wear. The new gloves are made in every color under the sun. A glove adjuster, that renders the task of putting on a new glove quite easy, has recently been brought out, and is sold at a shilling.

The winter aconite is one of the early flowers the ladies love. The plant is a pretty one, and it produces small yellow clossoms, surrounded by finely divided green leaves. It appears very early in the spring on shady banks and in the woods, and continues to blossom for about two months. They may be raised from seed, which should be sown in the garden as soon so ripe. They are hardy plants all over this country, and they always give a pleasing effect when blossoming under the waving boughs of evergreen on the lawn. The soil should be made rich and strong, and the roots placed about two inches deep in it. Those who go to the hills early in the spring for flowers invariably gather the winter aconite, the snowdrops and snowflakes, along with the trailing arbutus, and all of them find ready sale on the city flower

hounds, while on other habits are gilets of welvet calf in white, gray or tan, fastened with tiny gilt buttons. The sleeves fit like those of a man's coat. The derby is worn by those ladies who do not think the silk has becoming, and for neglige use even the finishing off each elaborate design, and for neglige use even the form of the prettiest gowns in Princess the period of Kien-lung. It has a carved to prettiest gowns in Princess teakwood stand. Height, 10½ inches; diameter 6 inches. It was started at \$200, and sold to Mrs. Caldwell for \$250.

One of the prettiest gowns in Princess teakwood stand to prettiest gowns in Princess teakwood stand. Height, 10½ inches; decide to stop over for a week or more in decide to stop over for a week or more in the period of Kien-lung. It has a carved teakwood stand. Height, 10½ inches; dismeter 6 inches. It was started at \$200, and sold to Mrs. Caldwell for \$250.

One of the prettiest gowns in Princess to goung at a lew hours' notice. Should I decide to stop over for a week or more in Paris, for instance, my first act would be to equip myself with a change of apparel suitable for the place and season, with a light foulard silk of tasteful design, a silk

IPS FOR TRAVELERS. Advice From Women Tourists on Summer Excursions to Europe.

BETTER NOT TAKE MANY DRESSES.

Avoid American Hotels and Adopt the Customs of Each Country.

USEFUL HINTS 'PROM MRS. LOGAN

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Our summer trip to Europe! Where shall we go? What shall we take with us? How much will it

These questions are of interest to all who intend to travel abroad. Sixty thousand and more Americans go to Europe every year. The number constantly increases, and several hundred thousand families all over the land are laying out tours for the near future. Washington ladies are experienced travelers and their answers to the above questions are both valuable and interesting.

Said Mrs. General Logan, who chaperoned the rich Pullman girls last year: "If I were going to take a foreign trip, the first thing I should do would be to map out a complete outline of my journey. I would get the best guide-book and study the various routes. Then I would buy an excursion ticket of one of the great tourist agencies without taking the hotel coupons. These tickets are made out for just where you want to go, and they cost no more and often less than in buying from town to town.

The Comfort of Competent Guides "The guides of the companies wait upon you at the various stages and take care of your baggage. For example, when I trav-eled last year in company with the Misses Pullman, we made the journey from Vienna to Venice without stopping, arriving at our destination at 1 o'clock at night. There we were, three strange females, perfectly ig-norant of our bearings except so much as we had learned from our guide-books, yet as free from anxiety as though we were about to step upon familiar soil, being aware that every arrangement for our comfort had al-ready been attended to by our Vienna guide who, after consulting us in reference to our choice of hotels, had telegraphed our names, personal description and plans to his fellow guide at Venice, who being in the em. ploy of the same company, was promptly on hand to receive us and arrange for our lug-

gage. He had previously engaged our apartments as selected by ourselves, and the gon-dola was ready awaiting at the Mole. We stepped into this from the steamer, and after a lovely moonlight row, the very poetry of motion, we were transported across the water to the very foot of the marble stairway leading up to the hotel.

Registering With the Consul. "One very important point, and one often overlooked by American tourists," Mrs. Logan went on, "is upon first arriving in a strange city to visit the American Consul and have your name registered. By this means you place yourself under the protection of your Government, and get not only better attention at the hotels or other accommodations, but should accidents occur, as they oftentimes do, you can be readily identified, and proper care taken of your

"Another mistake that tourists invariably make is to attempt to set up their own cus-toms in preference to following the approved customs of the country wherein they temporarily reside. By following the last rule you will soon reap the reward of better service, and greater anxiety to please by both waiters and landlords, who seldom care to accommodate those who show little or no respect to their national prejudices. In seaside or spring resorts would amply cover

take advantage of foreign travel.

"In the first place ladies make a serious mistake in burdening themselves with much baggage, the larger portion of which is transported from place to place without ever being required. All that is really needed is to carry a good-sized sea trunk, containing a half dozen changes of underwear, a cloth traveling dress and a light silk suitable for shore duty upon occasions of luncheous or other informal entertainments to which one may chance to be invited. Any more full The most welcome of the spring flowers is dress toilet may be secured either in London or Paris at a few hours' notice,

Shouldn't Display Her Diamonds. "When traveling on land a lady will never have any difficulty if she avoids ostentations display of dress or jewels, which generally leaves one a prey for sharpers. Unon arriving at a station go first to the office of the superintendent of the road, introduce your-self, purchase tickets for your seat in the compartment, and he will place you under the charge of the conductor, whom you need never fee over and above 25 cents. This is all they expect and will secure you every courtesy. Many ladies think it necessary to engage an entire compartment, each of which has a seating capacity of six. Dur-ing my last trip abroad, to which I have already alluded, there was but three of us in the party and we simply purchased three tickets. Our conductor proved true to his charge in every case, and we were never disturbed by intruders."

"What do you consider the best plan to adopt in case of sea sickness?" I asked.
"There is no remedy. The only plan is
to stay in bed so long as the inclination lasts. Avoid pastries or fried food of any kind. Take a simple cathartic before starting and eat heartily of simple food, both in meats and vegetables, and the risk of sea sickness is greatly lessened."

What Clothes to Take Along. Mrs. Senator McPherson knows Europe like a book. She is a rich woman, but she has traveled abroad neither like a prince nor a fool. She is as full of good ideas as an egg is full of meat. She said: "A steamer trunk ought to hold all of

one's baggage for a summer trip to Europe. In addition to a warm, loose flannel wrapper for cabin use and a half dozen changes of linen, all that is really required is a close-fitting traveling suit of dark cloth or serge with toque to match sitting firmly on the head in case of a stiff breeze while upon deck, though some prefer the less dressy worsted or velvet hood to protect the ears and throst; a short wrap of warm material, a long mackintosh to envelop the form dur-ing stormy weather, stout shoes and a light plaid to throw over the knees, either when seated upon the deck of the steamer or traveling around in an open carriage upon land. With this necessary outfit and a light summer silk for the warmer days of sight-seeing, one is well equiped for the longest journey and may travel at ease free from the anxiety attendant upon the possession of the usual list of trunks carried by most novices while upon a journey.

How to Dress in Gay Paris.

"It is a mistake to prepare beforehand for sudden emergencies of dress, as upon reaching London or Paris, in fact most of the larger cities of the Continent as well, one can secure whatever of the kind is

HEALTH AND WEALTH nantilla, a dainty little French bonnet, pretty lace sunshade.
"This toilet may be completed by nice Come Mest Surely With That Calling

and Physical Effort.

MONEY IN CULTIVATING THE SOIL

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.

We talk about refinement and civiliza-

tion as if artificial and complex life were

their means and end. Civilizing is a moral

process more than an outward one, for be-

yond a certain point in public and private

convenience every step that we call refine-

A Calling as Old as Adam.

through forests and gorges, or of that other calling, old as Adam and the shepherd

kings, who are in part pioneers, engineers and explorers, and whose calling holds more

romance than any which survives the build-ing of walls? You have not a remote idea

what vocation it is or what richness is in it.

mean you shall have a glimpse of it

The Sentimental Idea of Women.

in reality a man or another woman wants

something more in a household goddess than

to be able to order breakfast, answer softly, or even to scatter flowers on a grave—some-thing more for mere interest as well as serv-ice. In actual life these ineffably amiable

and perfect women bore one to the verge of

distinction. It was a dean's daughter, I

think, visiting this side of the water—cer-tainly a most elegant lady-bred personage, lovely to look at, sweet of voice, manner and

much anything needed. There is nothing for brains or beauty like the training of ac-

But the callings of work are crowded, you

say, and there is little in art or handicraft which is not overfilled with clever workers,

whose places it would be unjust to take.

There is one grand vocation which never has been or will be crowded—the tillage of the

or soil culture of any sort is a matter

bowed shoulders and brutifying toil-of ill

smelling heaps and clay clad footsteps; of

covetous rustics whose only idea of the rich-

ness and beauty they create is the dollars to be squeezed out of them; of the miserliness

which comes of reaping hundreds where hundreds amass thousands by easier work.

The Standing of the Farmer,

The farmer, I am sorry to say, in the social and business politics of this country

counts too much for a boor and a fool. Per-

haps you will glance at Prince Paul Kra-

potkine's article in the Forum of last August on the "Possibilities of Agricul-

ture" and see how farming presents itself to

a man of wide experience and the highest

advantages. That a prince thinks of agri-culture may arrest the attention of a re-

known, and while our gardeners defy climate

soil for each special culture, economists con-

limited and still more its productive pow-

tinue saying that the surface of the soil is

What do we know of the French peasants

who have in the last 100 years increased the crop of wheat fourfold in France, and re-

round, while a number of farms in North-

Getting Returns From the Land.

States.

But this is peasant farming. Instead of

hay to the acre as a rule, about three times the crop of good hay regions in the United

What an Acre Will Do If Forced.

who all think there is very little money in farming, that means \$120 to \$280 from a soil

which formerly would not yield more than \$16 to \$18 worth of poor hay. Below Milan, Italy, nearly 2,000 acres irrigated from water of the sewers are yielding;8 to 10 tons of hay

That means, my dear madam and the boys

States.

quire at least 33 bushels an acre from

omeas a sheep."

tual need and work.

simple, hardy, out-door living.

fitting patent leather shoes with their ac-companiment of silk stockings to lend a refined effect to the wearer if by chance she should be caught out during a blow. With Which Is as Old as Adam. such an outfit one can feel herself prepared for any and every emergency and enjoy life in the gay capital among the very best. Of BODILY LABOR IS A BLESSING. course a lady will always wish to appear neatly gloved, and when ready to continue the journey on the Continent she can pack her Paris outfit away in a box and have it High Class Farming Requires Both Mental forwarded direct to her by return steamer. The chances are that she will not need it

Good Advice-From Madam Romero Madam Romero says: "Supply yourself with a comfortable loose fiannel wrapper to throw over your bed gown while in the privacy of your cabin; wear heavy fiannel, and take with you in addition to a cloth traveling dress one or two light China silks. black is preferable, as it can be easily sponged off when dusty, and made to look as iresh as new; a close fitting long coat with a small toque or bonnet to match, not neglecting the all-important sea hood made of velvet, fur lined or soft wool, which is invaluable in windy weather. The old invaluable in windy weather. The old-fashioned lasting gaiters then can be quickly drawn on upon every emergency, or a pair of warm velvet shoes lined with Can-ton flannel.

"Upon landing you can always secure an addition to your wardrobe at a few hours' notice, or even for the trouble of a visit to any of the large furnishing establishments to be found all over Europe. Never attack to the matter of hotels. tempt to economize in the matter of hotels. The mistake is generally made under the impression that it is more advantageous to take board at some one of the numerous 'pensions' to which travelers crowd through

Inducement of Moderate Rates. but often find too late that it would have been better to pay a dollar or two more and enjoy the advantages of a first-class hotel rather than subject one's self to the annoy-ances of second-rate accommodations and the companionship of persons most objectionable in many respects. I remember hearing a friend tell her experience in one of these lodging places, upon which occasion the guests were many of them indignant at finding themselves compelled to associate with an African who had married an English woman and taken board in the same house, the guests at which were made up of every nationality and class under the

"Many refused to sit at the same board with the couple, who made themselves very conspicuous, and the proprietor of the 'pension' was compelled to furnish them a separate table. Five o'clock is usually the most enjoyable hour for ladies to visit the cafes. At that time of day the restaurants are less frequented by men, and one can secure a cozy meal and satisfactory attend-ance from waiters. Stoddard remarks in one of his famous lectures: 'Always avoid a house with 'American Hotel' over the door, as it is only a trap to eatch strangers

An Out-of-the-Way Irish Jaunt. Mrs. Robert P. Porter, the wife of the Census Commissioner, says: "Few Americans who visit Ireland and faithfully 'do' the lakes, Dublin, Castle Blarney, Cork, etc., and then rush up to Belfast and the Giant's Causeway, have the least idea that they are leaving 'undone' the most interesting and picturesque portions of the country unknown, the best and bravest of its people, and missed an opportunity to learn of that real Irish hospitality that turns a roast potato into a feast and fills merely a cup of water into something better than a bumper

of champagne. "To leave the beaten tracks and the railroad tracks as well, and jog along in a jaunting car through the counties of Connaught, Mayo and Sligo up the western coast into brave Donegal, along the romantic borders to Londonderry, stopping at the wonderful causeway as you go on down to Lorne, where you can cross to Scotland, or instead turn back for a glimpse of Tyrone and Fermansgh. This is a trip of ever re-curring delight, fresh air, honest landlords, poor but bright, independent natives and no end of novelty; rich experiences with hu-morous cabmen and Her Majesty's postal service. The trip may be taken at a moder-ate cost and is the most health-giving and least troublesome journey for the amount of my knowledge.

Practical Hints by Mrs. Spoone Mrs. Spooner, wife of our Wisconsin Sen Mrs. Spooner, wife of our Wisconsin Senator, generously contributes the following advice to my budget: "If I go again I shall carry my cloth suit and silk dress with me in addition to one or two light summer gowns. Ready-made dresses are never ready for immediate wear. I recall my experience in Geneva, having gone on the principle that extra baggage was a nuisance, and finding the weather recovery and the state of the and finding the weather grown warm I engaged to have a summer dress made.
"'Ah oui, Madame, in two days,' politely

answered my mantua maker. It was barely finished in a week and then at the point of the bayonet, I decided at once that I had been guilty of great folly in neglecting to provide myself before leaving home with one soil, the calling forth of fruits, flowers and grain—the fine culture which is the highest point of farming. Is it well that the meror two summer gowns. An extra trunk in addition to the regular steamer trunk is no eury goes down many degrees as you read this last sentence? You know too little about the matter. To most persons farming trouble and never returns empty, enabling one to carry two or three extra dresses and light wraps instead of supplying the de-mand in London or Paris, offtimes to one's serious inconvenience. I carried with me one good-sized bedroom pillow encased in dark summer silk and wished many times that I had brought one or two more, as one is forcibly reminded of the block and guillotine, when placing the head upon some of the miscrable contrivances politely called pillows in many places in Europe. In ad-dition do not fail to carry with you a small medicine chest containing such well-tried and reliable friends as camphor, aconite, some cholera mixture and the ready made mustard plaster, not forgetting the in-valuable hot water bottle."

MISS GRUNDY, JR. A UNIQUE WATER CLOCK.

The Hours Measured by the Amount of Tears public loving people. He says:
"The recent achievements of agriculture an Image of a Boy Shed. St. Louis Republic.1 and horticulture are not sufficiently well Water clocks are very ancient. The coand latitude, acclimatize sub-tropical plants. coanut of the Malays is the simplest. They raise ten crops instead of one and make the

fill the shell with water and allow it to run out into a graduated dish in which a cork bearing a needle pointer floats. The clepsydra, or water clock, was one of the most accurate methods modern clocks. Some clepsydras were of very quaint design. One of

ern France regularly yield, year after year, 55 to 68 bushels an acre, and even 80 bushof measuring time before els under special care? Glance at East Flanders, which nature has endowed with a sandy soil like that of he sixteenth century in New Jersey, Long Island or that part of New England known as "the Cape." The renters take three and four crops every two France represented two boys standing by a pillar 300000 marked with the hours, years from the same land-crops four to six one weeping, the other holding a pointer. The tears of the weeping boy times as large as those of the rich lands of Georgia, Texas and Illinois. They produce from 33 to 39 bushels of wheat an acre, and 78 of oats, with 43 tons of sugar beets as a catch crop, while 18 bushels of wheat an acre is a very good average crop for our

The Clepsydra, and floated the boy with the pointer higher and higher as the hours passed. The ancients knew the use of the water clock and hour glass, in which sand is sub-stituted for water. The hour glass is the their 43 tons of beets, Mr. Champion, at Whitley, England, and many in France raise 77 to 110 tons of beets an acre. M. Goffart grows for 14 consecutive years on the most exasperating instrument; it cannot be hurried and it seems that it will never run

Getting Rid of the Poodle. St. Joseph News.!

Mr. Guiltyman-What have you done with my wife's pet poodle that I paid you \$20 to steal? Speak-thief Bill-I returned it this morning and got the \$50 reward she offered for it.

A Bit of Woman-Nature.

yearly as a rule, some meadows yielding 18

tons an acre.

The Paris market gardeners pay rents of \$126 an acre as an average and yet make a living and key up money. They not only make the soil by huge dressings of stable refuse, but heat the soil for scores of acres by hot water pipes in cool frames, and when they give up a place they take soil, pipes and frames with them by provisions of the lease.

case. The rocky islands of Jersey and Guernsey are perhaps the highest types of culture at the present day. Jersey iarmers make \$300 an acre yearly from early potatoes for the London market; they have more than one cow to each acre of meadow in grass, and average \$250 to each acre of the island. One process with 1 300 couls to each source. Guernsey, with 1,300 souls to each square mile, and more rock than Jersey, has developed greenhouse culture. The raising of hothouse grapes was started 30 years ago by a few men, and now the island exports yearly 50 tons of grapes, which bring \$215,-000 at the low price of 18 cents a pound in winter.

Kitchen Gardens Under Glass.

Kitchen gardens under glass are now the rule. Three-fourths of an acre covered with ment is enfeeblement and leads back to coarseness and the brute. The flower of glass and heated for three months in spring civilization, the bloom of refinement bave yields eight tons of tomatoes and 200 pounds always been found among people bred to of beans as a first crop in April and May, to be followed by two crops more during sum-mer and autumn. One gardener is em-ployed, with two assistants; a small amount For downright enthusiasm and zest of life, tell me, had you rather be the millionaire of coke is consumed, with a dollar's worth of gas a month for a small watering engine. with diseased kidneys who has just made a Prince Krapotkin writes that he saw a quarter of mile of green peas under glass in April which had already yielded 3,200 pounds of excellent peas, and were full, as if untouched, and he also saw potatoes dug from the ground in April at the rate of five bushle to 21 feat april at the rate of five coup by adding an express company's business to his railroad lines so that he can squeeze the people in freights, passage and express carrying, all together, grasping \$15,-000,000 more for his income and a curse with every dollar—a man who lives in his office three parts of his life and walks the streets bushels to 21 feet square of ground. The immense vineries of Mr. Bashford, in Jeror roams the world the other fourth in search of sleep and digestion—a man who has so much money that spending \$1,000 has not the savor which spending \$10 has for you or sey, cover 13 acres; their cost, excellently built, was \$2 34 a square yard. The whole work is done by 36 men, and 1,000 loads of coke and coal heat the whole for a season. A well-known writer on agriculture states that "the money return from these 13 acres of glass greatly exceeds those of an English Or would you be explorer, soldier, pioneor, with Stanley at the Equator and Schwatka at the Pole? Or, say, with cavalry colonel hunting Indians through the canyons, or a railway engineer, hewing his way

So Farming Does Pay. My dear madam, this knocks in the head the prime objection of your sons to soil culture—that it does not pay. It does pay within reach of home and town better far than ranch farming, which boys were wild about ten years ago. The luxury of life possible to a scientific gardener within a few hours of any good town is beyond that of any man not a millionaire.

True he may not have a \$10,000 staircase

fore this reading is out, for on no subject concerning its health, sanity and material prosperity is the world so ignorant as it is like the Gardiner (Me.) chairmaker I heard of the other day, whose house has cost him \$100,000 more than he meant to spend al-ready, but he will have as much or more of For women, what sort of characters furnish the lights of modern fiction and the dreams of girls? Certainly not the heroines beauty and delight of another kind-the luxury of roses in midwinter and violets at of "Robert Eismere" or "John Ward, Preacher," it anybody remembers their names, or any other introspective, highly finished damsels. Are they not Sheila, the Christmas, grapes and peaches by February, palms and Australian fern for his halls, the choice of all seasons on his table, and above all, a healthful and sure vocation. Men must eat at times, and in fair times have princess, fearless of sea and storm, bred to all outdoor and indoor effort-of boat or flowers and rich fruit as well. household. Armorel of Lyonese, keen-eyed and hardy as she was beautiful, scarcely

Fifteen Years for a Fortune

living under a roof in daylight, and the host of Californian girls born to anything but There is hardly a town of 2,500 inhabitants in this country where a clever gar-dener could not by 15 years of well directed work make himself the richest man of the place. True, a sluggard cannot do this, nor a life of ease and woman's college training. Mr. Black himself has given us the cona man woid of brains, but nowhere do brains and hands work together to such purpose as in high culture of the soil. On every side trasting type in his few heroines of perfectly conventional breeding, large-eyed, gentle and perfectly dressed, who have done such great things when they have not forgotten we see the solid, staple fortuces made by men in horticulture, who began as poor boys with their hands only, and had to work out their own training. To-day the work is more of a science. That it is not generally to order whisky for the gillies in the shooting, or to get mussins and jam in plenty for the gentlemen's breakfast, and whose redeeming point is that they do not forget to understood is the more fortunate for those who first enter the field. drop flowers at sea where a child was lost. That is a delicate piece of sentiment, but

But it is for the sake of the health, sanity and beauty of life that I have gone out of my way, as it may seem, to urge this pict-ure upon you. The conventional idea of sedentary, brain-working lives is suicidal. The young men and women of education or half education crowd into business or professions which house them in bad air with stinted sunlight, which leave one-half their powers useless, to the injury of their entire development, and the result iswhat?

movement-that I heard a young Harvard Success at the Cost of Health. gentleman used to the best pronounce "tire-

They are not all successes, that is sure. Two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of them have hard lives to make a scant-income as The Training of Actual Need. are in breeding, it is remarkable how ready hacks and subordinate business men. Those who make a success, as it is called, have too often sacrificed their vital organs, one or Englishmen are to get away from their women, and how little their influence counts with the men. Nine persons out of ten, men or women, would have admired my more of them, in the attempt.

Take the most envied, perhaps, of all—the English girl, and turned away to talk and make friends with an ugly, sprightly little American girl who lived with her mother and turned her hand and her brains to pretty

successful literary men, whose types are fig-ureheads of all the popular stories. Hardly one of them is to be called a healthy man.
They have chronic headaches and rush of blood to the head almost as dangerous as apoplexy or occasional attacks of paralysis which take the smile off life. Worse than all the mind leans from its

balance—they take cranks socialistic, or Tolstoi-istic, or nationalistic. The brain has lacked the rest of hand work and open air work day after day. One cannot work the brain at high pressure three-fourths the year and rest in a month or two of idleness any more than he can sleep in a month enough to make up for the wakefulness the other part of the year.

A Suggestion for the Fair,

One would hope that authorities might see the excellence of Prince Krapotkin's suggestion for the World's Fair, namely, in-stead of building a vulgar Eiffel tower, cover a hundred acres with glass as an experi-mental garden to show what can be done in high culture. Forty acres he proposes to devote to flowers and tropical vegetation, the rest to vegetables and fruits to be con-aumed by tons during the exhibition. "It will not cost a tenth what the tower will," he says, "but it will pay expenses and will make a complete revolution in the ideas of mankind as to the culture and profits of the soil. It will stimulate invention in a field where it is greatly needed, and will be a new departure for the century. The Chicago exhibition will have duly commemorated the centenary of the Republic in this way, while in its Tower of Babet it will have but

paid a tribute to profit mongering."
SHIRLEY DARR.

The Latest Craze.

Chicago Tribune.] Willie-Well, I have seen all I want to of this Delsarte business.

Johnnie-What is the Delsarte business? I don't know, but there is a lady in there calling on mamma who says she teaches it. It takes her five minutes to sit down.

PALMS FOR EASTER

Fashion Has Dictated That They Be Used in House Decoration.

NOT VERY HARD TO CULTIVATE,

Styles in Designs and Baskets That Cost

Bundreds of Dollars.

LOOSE BUNCHES INSTEAD OF BOUQUETS (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.

The fashion in flowers changes considers bly in the course of a few years, and it is not always possible to tell in advance which one of Flora's daughter is to make her debut before the exacting public and become the reigning favorite. A dozen years ago the rage for roses began, and at certain times of the year nine-tenths of the whole bulk of flowers used in making baskets, bouquets and other floral designs are roses. In the fall and early winter months the chrysanthemums now dispute the first place with the roses, while the orchids are loom-

ing up as the most fashionable of all flowers for decorations As Easter approaches, however, the palms and lillies gradually attract more attention, and the fashionable world adopts the flowers of the season for decoration. Of late years the palms, emblems of victory, have come into more general use for house decoration than almost any other plant, and of the 112 different varieties of this family, there are many that are unique and beautiful in form, color and texture.

Easily Grown in the House.

They are cultivated only for their decorative properties, elegance and beauty, and those that are suited for house culture should receive the attention which they deserve. Though plants of tropical climes, they are easily propagated in ordinary houses, and very little difficulty is experienced in keeping them, if good ones are purchased from the florists. Some varieties of palms may be had for 15 cents apiece, and the others

range from this price to several dollars.

The finest of the palms for house culture is the celebrated Phonix rupicols, a native of India, found growing on the Sandstone Mountains, and introduced here about ten years ago. The grace and beauty of its fern-like foliage makes a beautiful offset to some of the larger and more stately palms. The chamserops excelsa, the kempen palm of China, is a fine house palm that can be used for lawn-planting in the summer. In the Southern States it reaches quite a growth in the gardens, sometimes attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. The chamærops humilis, or dwarf fan palm, is another variety that should be cultivated for its decorative effects. The seeds of this palm are sometimes four months in germinating, and it pays much months in germinating, and it pays much better to purchase the plants already partly grown than attempt to raise them from seeds. The latania barbonica, the Bourbon palm, the leaves of which are used for the well-known paim leaf fans, is one of the best species for house culture. The naims have always been favorably considered by the fashionable world, but this year they have received more than common notice, and they are really the reigning plant. They are used in all kinds of foral decoration, and literally the palm "bears off the palm."

Fashions in Fiorat Designs.

Fashions in Fioral Designs. The modes of constructing floral designs also vary considerably from year to year, and one cannot ignore the dictates of fashion in this cannet ignere the dictates of fashion in this respect. One of the present fashions in flowers is to match the dress in color so far as possible in corrage and hand bouquets, and the furniture in flowers for decoration of rooms. In the house every conceivable design is made in flowers—shields, stars, wreaths, rainbows and canopies for weddings. A beautiful and novel design for funeral work is formed from the pressed leaves of the imperial silver tree, which are now being imported for this work. The leaves glisten and shine like silver when properly srepared, and they give a novel effect when placed on the top of a casket with silver mountings. The attempts to grow the tree here have so far proved disastrous, and nearly all of the leaves are dried and pressed in Italy,

here have so far proved disastrous, and nearly all of the leaves are dried and pressed in Italy, where the tree grows in the open air, and imported to this country in that state. They are also used for fringing the lower parts of handsome baskets of flowers.

Beautiful and tasty baskets of flowers are made up of roses, lily of the valley, and fern leaves, but, but the most expensive are those filled with rare and beautiful orchids. These come at such high rates that none but the very wealthy can afford to use them. The cost of one of these baskets is often several hundred dollars.

The Cost of House Decoration.

The cost of decorating the rooms on rare oc-casions varies from \$500 to \$5,000; but these high figures are due to the injury done to the flowers in transportation in our variable climate. Florists have to receive at least 25 per

climate. Florists have to receive at least 25 per cent of the value of the plants per fight to insure themselves against loss, which frequently comes from injury to the plants from the weather, carelessness and impure air.

The kinds of plants used for the decoration of public halls, churches and private dwellings this year are comparatively few, and are such as are valued for grace of form and foliage more than for flower. The place where the plants are to be used determines their size and kind. If it is a large hall to be decorated large palms are used, often six feet in height and diameter. If in church and home decoration the plants are simply to be placed on the platforms, the flowering plants, particularly at Easter, should have the preference.

In corsage bouquets only one kind of flower is used, generally the rose. The roses are now all used with long stems, and the colors should be selected to match the dress. Loose bunches of flowers have to a large extent replaced the

be selected to match the dress. Loose busches of flowers have to a large extent replaced the old formal bouquets and baskets. From the great range of colors in the roses and chrysanthemums they may be had to match almost every shade of dress except blue, and probably partly for this reason these two flowers receive so much attention for coreage and hand bouquets.

HELEN WHARBURDOM.

TREES, CAN INHERIT.

Instances of Malformation Being Handed Down From the Parent, Illustrated News of the World.)

Prof. Giard brings to remembrance a large number of most interesting illustrations in support of the Lamarckian view that acquired characters may be inherited. One of the most telling of his facts is that found in the case of the leaves of the lime and other trees, which bear curious malformations caused by the attack of mites.

These malformations are inherited, even

when individual trees are protected from the parasites in question; and, as no one could maintain either that the trees originally possessed the malformations, or that the latter occur accidentally, the only ex-planation open to us is to hold that what was an accidental and acquired variation has been duly perpetuated.

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